

In his speech made at the Democratic meeting at the Court House on Tuesday last, Dr. Willkings referred to the way in which the K. N. organs stigmatized the majority of the people of the State as "anti-Americans." The thirteen to fourteen hundred Democrats of glorious old Edgecombe were "anti-Americans." The speaker said that in his opinion Wilmington was the very last place from which such aspersions should go forth. We were glad to get the capital of the farmers of Edgecombe to build up Know Nothing Banks here, to keep things going, and it was wrong and insulting to talk of them as "anti-Americans." This is about the amount of what was said. We do not know that the Bank of Wilmington was referred to in so many words, but that, we presume, makes but little difference, the object aimed at was not to strike at this or that Bank, but to show up the Know-Nothing cant of calling the men whose capital is so largely used in the business operations of our place, "Anti-Americans," &c., &c. As for the talk about a "Know-Nothing Bank," and so on, that is no new thing, we presume everybody has heard of it in private conversation and as everybody in town may satisfy themselves by running over the names of the directors, we choose to let the matter stay at it is.—There can be but one opinion on the subject.—We are not stockholders, and have small say, one way or the other. Some Democrats happen to be connected with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and have been placed upon the Democratic Vigilant Committee, not as Railroad men, but as Democrats. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the Democrats are a minority in the Board of Directors of that Company. There is no parallel whatever between the cases. We hope the Bank in question may make money, and help others to do so; but this does not prevent our agreeing with Dr. Willkings in what he said about people using and controlling the capital of other people and then sneering at them as "anti-Americans," simply because they choose to adhere to the Democratic party. Wilmington wants to extend her relations with all these people, and she is already under obligations to them as stockholders in her Banks and her public works.

The Herald don't like the resolutions of the Democratic meeting. Didn't expect it would like them.—Instead of keeping anything back they talk right out. That's why the Herald don't like them. It don't like the resolution that endorses the National Democrats of the North—the men who passed the Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansas and Nebraska Bills. It is certain that the majority of Northern Democrats in the House voted for the latter bill, and that not one Whig did. It was even more decided in the Senate. The Fugitive Slave Law received over forty Northern Democratic votes, and three Northern Whig votes in the House—not one Northern Whig vote in the Senate. If these men have been stricken down in the North, is the descendant, is that any reason why we should withdraw our confidence from them? The National Democratic party has been defeated at the North on this very ground,—because of its standing up for the constitution and the rights of the South. Should the South turn against the friends who have fallen fighting her battles? We think not. Every principle of honor and self-preservation counsels a different course.

The Herald charges down upon the President in very nearly the same language as we find in the Free-soil papers of the North. It chafes him with having re-opened the agitation of the slavery question. Making this charge amounts to a condemnation of the Kansas Bill, for it is that, we presume, over which Abolitionism is cavorting. Does the Herald mean to go against these measures? Its condemnation of the President comes to that.

A CATALOGUE OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE, for 1855.—A very neatly printed thirty-page pamphlet, bearing the above title, reached us Friday morning through the mail.

Davidson College is situated in Mecklenburg county, some twenty miles from Charlotte, and about four from the Irrell county line. The location is healthy, and a very pleasant valley has grown up. The College is under the supervision mainly of the Concord Presbytery, although we notice the names of six ministers and as many elders from the Bethel Presbytery, and three ministers, Rev. F. K. Nash, Rev. M. B. Grier and Rev. Wm. H. Hogshead, and one elder, Alexander Martin, Esq., from the Fayetteville Presbytery.

The college is liberally endowed, indeed the bequest of the late Maxwell Chambers, Esq., is munificent, and even a part of it, if the whole cannot be legally received, will place its finances in an enviable position.

The faculty under the Presidency of Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., gives evidence of more than average ability. The number of students (81) is not so large as it has been, but it is rapidly increasing. Some difficulties between the faculty and the Students a year or two ago, rather thinned the numbers of the latter for the time being, but without any permanent injury to the institution. The greater portion of the attendance is from the South-western Counties of this State and the adjoining districts of South Carolina, there being but few from the eastern counties. From New Hanover we notice the names of Messrs. D. J. Devane, J. H. Foy, and A. W. Bannerman. We presume that with increased means of communication, a larger number of the young men of the East will be sent up to perfect their education in a cheap, healthy and agreeable section of country. The expenses for a session of five months, tuition included, are put down at about sixty dollars.

It is somewhat remarkable how inevitably things come back to the point they started from.—The result of the recent election in Maine, is that the State, which has inseparably connected its name with prohibitory Legislation in regard to the liquor traffic, is the first to repudiate it. A clear majority of Anti-Maine Law Men have been elected to the Maine Legislature, and next winter will see Maine no longer under "Maine Law"—so called. This world moves slowly. It takes long years to make any radical change in the minds and manners of men. Any new cause may be pushed on for a short time with an impetus that to the unthinking seems bound to endure forever and carry all before it, when suddenly the reaction comes, as it does after any species of overrating, and the game is up. Soft and fair goes far, but these tornado, one-idea, better than your neighbour parties never do last. The action is too violent, and inevitably creates a reaction of even more than corresponding strength.

When we see how over-doing things can upset them, even where the object aimed at is unquestionably right and proper, need we be surprised if a similar course of over-doing should, so to speak, do away a cause of as doubtful propriety or constitutionality as that of Know Nothingism. That the zeal of the advocates of prohibition, at least in the South, was in nine cases out of ten, ninety-nine out of a hundred, pure and sincere we have no doubt, neither have we any doubt of the sincerity and good intentions of the majority of those who have been got in to swell the rank and file of Know Nothingism, but that so far from postponing the fate of the movement

will only accelerate it, for such men must wake up and r. feet and the game is at an end. Men can't be kept always boiling over against particular classes of their fellow citizens. It is not in human nature. They will get tired of it. They are getting tired of it.

BURGLARY.—Some person entered the office of D. McMillan, Esq., during last evening, and broke open the money drawer in his safe, where there were some \$8 or \$10 in change, part of which was taken. Several pieces of silver were scattered over the floor to the window where the thief entered the building.

A Negro boy was arrested this morning under the charge of stealing money from the drawer of Mr. W. H. Lippitt, Druggist.—Daily Journal, 15th inst.

From the Fever District.  
We take from the Petersburg Express the following telegraphic despatches and letters relative to the horrible accounts from Portsmouth and Norfolk. It will be seen that there has been scarcely any abatement of the fever in either place; and we fear there is but little hope of any favorable news from that quarter as long as the present hot weather continues: Awful Ravages of the Fever.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The Norfolk boat that left yesterday, arrived here this morning, reporting that for the 24 hours previous to 6 P. M., on Monday, there were 36 deaths in Norfolk.

There was no report for Tuesday.  
The "Howard Association" of Norfolk has declined sending the orphans of that city to Baltimore. Several families have removed to "Camp Falls," near Hampton.  
In Portsmouth the panic is increasing; there were 14 deaths previous to 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday (Tuesday).

Rev. Vernon Eskridge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his son Richard; and Rev. James Chisholm of the Episcopal Church are dead.  
Rev. Francis Devlin of the Catholic Church, had suffered a relapse, and it was thought that he could not live.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH.]  
From the Fever District.  
RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 9 P. M.—Intelligence received here this afternoon by the Curtis Peck, represent forty deaths in Norfolk yesterday, and twenty-one in Portsmouth.

Mr. N. Whitehead was alive yesterday morning. Gustavus Chandler is not dead as reported.  
Dr. unstall gave yesterday, but has not the Fever.

Ten families have gone to Camp Falls to reside until the epidemic is over.

SEAFORD, VA., Wednesday, Sept. 12.  
Dear Express.—I have been so much engaged for the last six or eight days, that I could not find time to write.

Two or three nights during the past week, I was up nursing a case of yellow fever we had in this town, viz. Mr. Riddick, who unfortunately died on Monday morning.

Enclosed I send you several of the Yellow Fever or Plague Fly. [This fly was minutely described by our Norfolk correspondent last week. They appear to be a sort of "cross" between the mosquito and common house-fly, and have very broad and large wings projecting upwards instead of lying flat.—Ed. Express.]

The tidings from Portsmouth to-day is really heart-rending. I feel so sad and melancholy, that I can scarcely find courage to write. The number of deaths for the forty-eight hours ending yesterday evening, are said to be FIFTY-SIX!!!

On Monday night several very copious showers of rain fell, and all day yesterday the sun shone with power and intensity, which is represented as having been absolutely overpowering. To this cause is attributed the heavy augmentation of mortality.

FROM THE FEVER DISTRICT.—It will be seen with satisfaction, from the following telegraphic dispatch from the Petersburg Express, that the fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, is believed to be abating:

WELDON, Sept. 13, 11 o'clock, P. M.  
Mr. J. M. Jacobs, of the Woods Hospital, Norfolk, left Norfolk this morning, and reached here by the Seaboard train of cars. He reports ONE HUNDRED AND NINE deaths in Norfolk, from the fever, and SALUBRITY morning up to Tuesday.

Yesterday there were only six deaths, and among them was Dr. Junius Briggs, an eminent physician of Norfolk. Mr. Jacobs was with him when he died.

The fever, I am truly rejoiced to state, is fast abating. There is at this time only one case at the J. M. Jacobs Hospital.

A. Myers, of Richmond, is rapidly recovering. At Portsmouth, there were five deaths from yesterday at 3 o'clock to 8 o'clock this morning.

Between Court street and the river, no new cases have occurred recently. Persons living in the upper part of the town are removing down there.

MAINE ELECTION.  
Augusta, Me., Sept. 12.—The returns from 298 towns give Wells, democrat, for Governor, 40,073; Morrill, Maine law and fusionist, 43,060; Ford, whig, 9,306. Morrill loses in these towns 6,351 from last year, when he lacked 1,500 of a majority. In the Senate 21 of the 31 Senators elected are democrat and anti-fusion. The Representative elects are two to one in opposition to Morrill.

FROM MEXICO.  
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The steamer Orizaba, having arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 23d inst., and \$19,000 in specie. The news is of but little importance. The war steamer Iturbide had returned to Vera Cruz from Havana.

General Ignacio Dela, at the head of the liberating force at Vera Cruz, and refused to acknowledge the provisional government under General Carera, and took possession of the city. His course was approved by the inhabitants. Many exiles and refugees were returning.

Generals Alvarez and Comoroff were marching on Mexico, and were daily expected there.

Report of the Naval Retiring Board.—The Report of the Naval Retiring Board, Sept. 12.—The report of the board of naval officers appointed under the act of the last Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy having been submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to the President, has been by him approved after careful examination and reflection.

Two hundred and one officers are removed from active service, including forty-nine who are dropped from the rolls entirely. The disposal of the officers is as follows:

Captains—On leave of absence, 17; on furlough pay, 15; dropped, 3.

Commanders—On leave pay, 21; on furlough pay, 12; dropped, 6.

Lieutenants—On leave pay, 18; on furlough pay, 4; dropped, 19.

Masters—including those in the line of promotion—On leave pay, 15; on furlough pay, 3; dropped, 9. Passed Midshipmen—On furlough pay, 2; dropped, 12.

Circular orders will, it is understood, be issued shortly to the commanders of stations, giving the details for the formation of the navy, by which the public will learn the changes made.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.  
As some of our contemporaries seem to be in doubt as to the manner in which the next Democratic National Convention is to be constituted, we publish the following resolutions of the last Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore, for general information:

"Resolved, That the next Democratic National Convention be held at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio."

"Resolved, That in constituting future National Conventions of the democratic party, in order to secure the respective rights of the States to their relative representation in such conventions, each State shall be entitled to twice the number of delegates that it has votes in the electoral college, and no more; and that the democratic national committee, in making arrangements for the next National Convention, provide such number of seats therein for each State, and secure the same to the delegates elect."

"Resolved, That the time of holding the next convention be designated by the democratic national committee; and that, in their call, the above resolution be inserted as the rule for choosing delegates."

"Do you think," asked Mrs. Pepper, rather sharply, "that a little temper is a bad thing in a woman?" "Certainly not, mam," replied her husband, "it is so good a thing that she ought never to lose it." Mrs. P. gave a vinegar look, and slammed the door.

From the Washington Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1855.

To the Editor of the Union.—In justice to all the parties concerned, I enclose you herewith, for publication, a letter addressed to me by my friend Dr. J. J. Sinkins, of Norfolk.

There seems to be a singular misapprehension of the facts relative to the refusal of Fort Monroe by the President to the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and a consequent disposition in some quarters to censure the Executive therefore.

The manly and truthful exposition of the facts connected with this matter set forth by Dr. S., who was himself a member of the committee sent up to wait upon the President, must, I think, effectually put a quietus to all future carping and cavilling upon this subject.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
ALEX. Y. P. GARNETT.

STEAMER LOUISIANA, Sept. 7.

DEAR DOCTOR.—It seems that some little popular discontent is likely to grow out of the late refusal of President Pierce to the Old Point Comfort sufferers. I was a member of the delegation who called upon him for that purpose, and feel constrained, so far as my humble name will go, to correct any false misrepresentations in regard to the matter. True, we did not accomplish all the objects of our sad mission to Washington; but much was done.

There was a meeting of the committee at the residence of Mr. J. J. Sinkins, of Norfolk, and the most unassailable manifestations of deep sympathy and kindness. The desire to serve us—both on the part of the President and those of his cabinet with whom we conferred—was apparent to us all. At the Navy Department not a single requisition was denied. An advance of pay to laborers at the "Gosport yard," who were heads of families and desired to leave, was promptly promised, and the assurance given that they should find employment at other yards after ten days of absence from the infected city. These were cardinal points of our pilgrimage to the federal capital, and they were granted without grudging or hesitancy.

The difficulties in the way of an immediate evacuation of Fort Monroe were of doubtless imperative and insurmountable in the estimation of the President and the Secretary of War. They were freely discussed before us, and I, with several other members of the committee, was staggered by the force of them at our very first interview.

There was no lack of humanity in the failure of our scheme. Had this beautiful fortress been the private property of Franklin Pierce, in the overflows of a generous nature he would have transferred it to us without a selfish struggle.

I am led to make this hurried statement by no partisan nor courtier's spirit. My object is simply to correct misapprehension on a subject which has awakened the most intense excitement throughout this region of country, not to win notoriety for myself by the defence of those in power.

You very well know, my dear sir, that, apart from the assent of my political faith, which has been freely and unhesitatingly accorded to all its leading measures, I have little reason to eulogize the present administration. It has been a failure in every respect. Although my occasional business interviews with the President and a few of his cabinet have always been characterized by the most respectful urbanity and apparent kindness on their part, I have never preferred a claim before them—either for myself or another—that was not promptly or ultimately rejected. But at no time have I felt this want of success as half so keenly as I do now, in the face of my voluntary interference in behalf of the plague-stricken people of my newly adopted home.

The partial failure of our errand was a source of sad mortification to me; that it failed for reasons legitimate and conscientious with those on whom the responsibility rested I do not for a moment doubt.

Very truly, yours,  
Dr. GARNETT, Washington city.

FALL FEVERS, and how to avoid them.

The season has come when fevers prevail. A fever taken in the fall, moreover, is more apt to be stubborn than one caught in the spring. Under these circumstances, a few hints, without regard to autumnal fevers, may do good.

Most fevers are the result of carelessness. Of course, we speak of fever in its ordinary form, and not of it when epidemic. The prevailing fever of the fall season is the intermittent, commonly known as the ague, in which the fever goes off for a time, or intermits, making way for an access of cold, which, in severe cases, rises to a chill that shakes the whole person. This fever, once taken, is frequently not got rid of till the following spring, and often hangs about the victim for a longer time, continually recurring. A drink of iced lemonade, or a north-easterly wind, has been known to bring back this fever, long after the individual had supposed himself cured of it. Not unfrequently it presides over leprosy.

A nervous irritability, a slight disposition to chilliness, and a feeling of indescribable wretchedness, often attend persons, who are yet unable to tell what is the matter with them. They really suffer from intermittent fever. In fact, it prevails, under this low type, to a far greater degree than is generally imagined.

Exposure to the night air at this season, sitting in damp rooms, or remaining with wet clothes on, are the most ordinary examples of the carelessness through which this fever is caught. Citizens who are visiting in the country, or who live in suburban cottages, are particularly liable to intermittent, for they sit out in the moon light, without their heads being covered, just as they would in town, and the consequence is a fit of the chills, followed, forgetting that country houses are damp, and that city ones neglect to make fires morning and evening, a thing almost indispensable for health, for though farmers do not do this, it is because they sit in their kitchens, where there are such fires, and therefore do not feel the need of it. Physicians attribute these fevers to the miasm in the atmosphere, caused by the decay of vegetable matter in damp localities. Intermittents always prevail most after heavy rains in June and July, the sun comes out but in August and September. To live near a tract of land actually buried under water, is not therefore as unhealthy as to reside near a half drained meadow or swamp. High lands generally, though not invariably, are exempt. A wood or hill sheltering a house from the winds that blow from a noxious locality, frequently protects the inmates from taking the disease.

Exposure to an intermittent, is the more necessary, because the fever sometimes, though not often, runs into severe types. Next in danger to intermittent is the remittent, in which the fever subsides for a while, but afterwards returns with its old violence. The ordinary bilious fever is of this character.

The continued fevers are the most dangerous of all. When yellow fever prevails epidemically, fevers of this kind are the most common. They are sometimes more than all types, rage in the same region, and are fatal. Not alone the use of quinine, and some physicians say that they also exist, to a greater degree than usual, for a year or two preceding the epidemic, thus giving warning of its approach. But this opinion is not universally held. A careful collection and analysis of facts, derived from the late experience of New Orleans, Savannah, and Norfolk, might, however, definitely determine this question.

Exhaustion of the physical powers, either by excess, fatigue, or protracted grief, renders the individual peculiarly liable to fall fever. The surest way to avoid them is to live moderately, eating nourishing food, taking daily exercise, and cultivating cheerfulness of mind. An "ounce of preventive," remember, is worth "a pound of cure."

Philadelphia Ledger.

BUCKWHEAT.—In the memory of man, the State of Pennsylvania (says the Philadelphia Ledger) has never seen so vast a crop of buckwheat as now when the field is rich with red blossoms, and fills the air with its fragrant perfume. Not alone the rich valleys, but the rough hill counties, appear to have every available spot whitened with this delicate plant. At this season, when fruit takes the place of flowers, the buckwheat blossom adds peculiar grace to the landscape. Never did this grain give greater cause of heavy rain; and if no frosts occur for three weeks, the crop is safe. Though the uses of buckwheat are few in our cities, in the country the grain is available for cattle and poultry, especially for mixing, and thus the crop becomes important, in releasing its full weight of the farmer's wheat and corn for the general market.

A DELUGE OF WHEAT.—The wheat pressing forward to market begins to embarrass the western roads, whose freight equipage will soon be fully employed. The Illinois Central Road has found it necessary to order three hundred more cars. A large amount of wheat has already reached Chicago from the southern section of the road. One section alone, (Jonesburgh,) it is estimated, will give the road 300,000 bushels.

A Desperate and Bloody Engagement.

The English files by the Arago, at New York, have full details of the battle of the Tchernaya, of which we have heretofore had brief accounts. We copy the following from the London Times:

BATTLE OF TCHERNAYA.—The engagement, it may be, by the arrangement of a portion of the Grenadiers, and probably urged by the impatience of high personages at St. Petersburg, the Russian General determined on an attack on the allied position, and made preparations for many days, with a disregard of caution which revealed his plans, and, but for extraordinary remissness, should have caused their more easy discomfiture.

At last, on the morning of the 16th, the Russians pouring down the steep sides of their position, and favored by the mist, without cry or beat of drum, burst upon the Piedmontese position; driving in the outposts, they reached the Tchernaya, forded the narrow stream, and notwithstanding a heavy fusillade from the Zouaves, rushed upon the allied camp.—They attacked two French regiments in front and flank with a desperate bayonet charge, and a hot contest ensued, in which Gen. G. Herbulais, with 10,000 men, had to repulse the Russians, who probably by this time had brought a much larger force into action.

The first rush did not last more than ten minutes. The Russians fell back, but they had scarcely gone a few hundred yards when they were met by a second column, which was advancing a *pas de charge* to support the first, and both united and again rushed forward. The first. At the bridge they forded the river on the right and left, and forced the defenders of it to fall back; scarcely was the bridge free, when two guns of the Fifth Light Brigade of Artillery crossed it and took up a position on the other side in an open space which divides two of the hills, and through which the roads lead to the plain of Balaklava.

While these two guns were engaged, a third crossed the river by a ford, and all three began to sweep the road and the heights.

The infantry, in the meantime, without waiting for the portable bridges, rushed breast deep into the water, climbed up the embankment, and began to scale the heights on both sides. They succeeded on this point in getting up more than one-half the heights, where the dead and wounded showed after the time they arrived there, the French were fully prepared, and met them in the most gallant style. Notwithstanding the exertions and the perseverance of the Russians, they were, by degrees, forced back, and driven, after an obstinate resistance, across the bridge, carrying away their guns.

While this attack took place on the bridge, the other column again attacked the French right. This time the column was on such a scale, that they were never kept back by the aqueduct nor cowed by the Sardinian guns, which were plunging long lanes through their scattered lines. On they came, as it seemed, irresistible, and rushed up the steep hill with such fury that the Zouaves, who lined the sides of it were obliged to fall back for a moment before the multitude. You could plainly see the officers leading the way and animating the soldiers. I passed the English column, gallantly led by Lord Raglan, twenty yards in advance of the whole column, was the first across the aqueduct, and I could still see him on the side of the hill. This furious rush brought the advancing column in an incredible short time to the crest of the hill, where it stopped for a moment.

But the French had not been idle during the time that the Russians were ascending the hill. The Zouaves had only fallen back to the side of the hill, and the main body, which had been drawn up behind the hill, scarcely did the column of the enemy show its head, when the guns opened on it with grape, and a murderous fire was poured down upon it by the French infantry. This immediately stopped the advance of the column, which began to waver but the impetus from these behind was so powerful that the head of it, notwithstanding the unequal reception, was pushed forward a few yards more, when the French, giving one mighty cheer, rushed upon the advancing enemy, who shaken already, immediately turned round and ran down, if possible, faster than they had come up. But the mass was so great that all the hurry could not save them, and more than 200 prisoners were taken on the spot, while the hillside, the banks of the aqueduct, the aqueduct itself, and the French side of the hill, were covered with the dead and wounded. The Sardinian and French artillery poured, moreover, a murderous cross-fire into the scattered remains of the column, of which scarcely a shot missed. It was a complete rout. The French rushed down the hillside and drove them far across the plain. The defeat seems to have so completely cowed them that nothing more was attempted against this side.

Soon after the bridge, notwithstanding the heavy loss suffered by the second attack, the Russians concentrated once more all their forces, collected the scattered remains of the column which had been routed on the right of the French position, and brought up all their reserves to attempt one more attack.—They again crossed the river, and the aqueduct too, and tried to take the heights—but in vain; the French were now thoroughly prepared, and the tenacity of the Russian service was not equal to the gallant courage of the French. They were soon flying in all directions, followed by the French. This first attack was decisive, and immediately the usual Russian preparation for retreat—namely, the advance of the artillery—showed clearly that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated, and were on the point of retiring. Three batteries, each of 12 guns, which during the greatest part of the attack had been nearly silent, began to open their fire, while the scattered remains of the infantry columns rallied behind a rising ground leading up towards the plateau of Ayker, or Mackenzie's height.

The Sardinians, who, with the exception of the little outpost, fought on the opposite side of the Tchernaya, had confined themselves to support the French by their admirable artillery, began now to move across the aqueduct. The Russian riflemen, after the last defeat on the right, had retired behind the banks of the Tchernaya, whence they kept up a brisk but ineffective fire. In retaliation of the Sardinians, who, in a beautiful order, as if they had been drilled, drove these riflemen from their position. It even advanced some way towards the plateau; but as it was not intended to force the heights, it contented itself, supported by other troops, with following the enemy, who was already in full retreat.

Everybody now rushed to the battle-field, and one look was sufficient to convince them that the allies had won a real triumph over the Tchernaya. Although not quite so obstinate and sanguinary as the battle of Inkermann, this affair resembled in many points, it was a pitched battle. On the banks of the aqueduct particularly, the sight was appalling; the Russians, when scaling the embankment of the aqueduct, were taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, and the dead and wounded rolled down the embankment, and lay in the water, and the French, who made every possible device to collect the wounded. They were laid on the open space about the bridge, until the ambulances arrived. While there, the Russians, who could see plainly that the French were engaged in bringing help to their own wretched countrymen, suddenly began to open with their guns upon them, repeating the barbarous practice which they had already previously shown to the troops.

The prisoners say that even the reserves took part in the action. I saw a soldier who said he belonged to the last battalion of the reserves, who said that before the battle began Gen. Gortschakoff, who commanded in person, had a letter of the Emperor read before them, in which he expressed a hope that they would prove as valorous as last year, when they took the heights of Balaklava, and then there was a large distribution of brandy. Not a soldier I saw who did not feel his bottle lying empty near him, and God save the mark!

The distribution was, however, only for the country, when they wished to excite to madness. The artillery got only the usual rations.

The superiority of position, as well as of military skill, on the part of the Allies, is proved by the great disproportion of loss on the two sides. While the Russians are officially declared to have suffered to the extent of 6,000 men, probably a fifth of those actually engaged, the French and Sardinians together, or compute their loss at only 1,200 men. No less than 900 prisoners had arrived at Constantinople when the packet left.

A SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, the 4th instant, as the workmen were putting on the superstructure of the Railroad bridge over Haw River, and John Johnson, one of the hands, lost his footing, and fell from the top of the bridge, falling head foremost for some feet, the back part of his head and neck struck one of the tie beams, by which it is supposed his neck was dislocated. The whole distance of the fall was not less than sixty feet. He was killed instantly. He was quite a poor man, and leaves a helpless family.

Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts.

The Boston Post of Thursday morning last, which only reached the city yesterday afternoon, contains a full report of the proceedings of the Democratic State convention of Massachusetts, held at Worcester on the preceding day. We have merely room this morning for the excellent resolutions adopted by the convention:

"Resolved, That the present crisis in our country calls up on the democratic party for a renewed expression of their adherence to the great democratic principles promulgated by Jefferson, developed, sustained, and fixed by Jackson, and most triumphantly vindicated by the American people in the election of Franklin Pierce, upon the Baltimore platform of 1852.

"Resolved, That the constitution of the United States, while it promises a common bond for our Union, guarantees to each State and to the people their inherent and reserved rights; that a strict observance of the sovereignty of a genuine constitution is the only means of preventing that national strife which destroys the sovereignty of the people, and reduces them to warring partisans and propagandists, in which all the rights of citizenship are set at naught; and that we will sustain that interpretation of the constitution which has already rendered our party illustrious, and which establishes that entire equality and that mutual confidence throughout our confederation which are the only foundations of a genuine constitution, reform of whatever evils may exist among us.

"Resolved, That the present national administration has been governed in its policy, at home and abroad, by true democratic principles; and that for its enlarged and patriotic foreign policy, for its skillful management of the national finances, and its devotion to the dignity and integrity of our common country, it is entitled to and receives our earnest and hearty support.

"Resolved, That the know-nothing organization, with its aristocratic elements of birth and religious proscription, and its anti-republican elements of secret political action, is the most dangerous faction that has ever arisen in our country; and regarding it but an artificial device to advance the same principles that were incorporated into the alien laws, and nobly combated by the democratic party under Jefferson, we hereby declare that we will not countenance it, and we become associated into its secret membership to repudiate, as thousands have already done, the attempt to control their suffrages, and openly enroll themselves under the glorious old banner of the national democracy.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the democracy of the Union are due to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, for his fearless and successful effort in stemming the tide of know-nothing successes, and achieving a glorious victory over the principles which threatened to subvert our free institutions.

"Resolved, That we are opposed to all illiberal laws, and pledge ourselves to an immediate repeal of the disgraceful enactments of the last legislature, which are a blot and a disgrace to the old Commonwealth.

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the great doctrine of popular sovereignty for Territory and for State, and are opposed to all forms of it, whether by the unjust and arbitrary action of the Federal States, or by border aggressions from the slave States.

"Resolved, That the vote of Massachusetts shall be cast in the next National Democratic Convention by the delegates to be selected from this State as a unit, and in accordance with the preference of a majority of the delegates.

"Resolved, That in Erasmus D. Beach and Caleb Stetson, our nominees for governor and lieutenant governor, we recognize long tried and true democrats, who have stood and now stand by the liberal and comprehensive principles sustained by the democratic party; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to elevate them to the offices for which they are nominated."

The Post thus notices the nominations made by the convention.

"The democracy of this State had a splendid convention yesterday at Worcester. It was large in numbers, strong in character, conciliatory in action; and its proceedings were characterized by great enthusiasm. Its president, Dr. George B. Loring, discharged his duties with urbanity, dignity, and firmness.

The convention passed, amidst cheer upon cheer, resolutions sustaining the national administration. These, also, strongly condemn the recent State legislation, the know-nothing heresy, the prevalent abolitionism, while they as decidedly declare in behalf of those State rights principles which distinguish the measures of the present administration, as they have distinguished its democratic predecessors.

The nominee for governor, Erasmus D. Beach, is an old, well-tried, and true democrat, who always has been firm and decided in his political principles, and ways opposed to the aims of the day, and is an honor to the democratic party. To fidelity to principle he adds a high personal character. And, above all, he will be true to the constitution of his country. Caleb Stetson, the candidate for lieutenant governor, a gentleman of like fidelity to democratic principles, was the candidate for this office last year, and is well and favorably known to the democracy.

The general committee of the Democracy for secretary, treasurer, attorney-general and auditor, are intelligent and well-tried democrats, and, as such, for character and firmness, deserve the hearty support of the party. We regret that two of the gentlemen declined, but the State committee are authorized to fill the vacancies.

No large, spirited, and patriotic convention augurs well for the campaign on the part of the democracy. Let the meetings of the counties and towns exhibit a similar spirit; let the party perfect its organization; let democrats prepare for the day of election with zeal and thoroughness, then do duty manfully. And the prospect is that the democracy will do its whole duty to prevent Massachusetts from being longer disgraced by the combination of fanaticism, bigotry and disunionism."

The Wisconsin Democracy.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the recent